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Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Omonova Z.

Abstract

Determining the priorities of the state policy in the field of environmental protection, prevention of violations of laws in the field of nature protection, introduction of effective mechanisms for their detection and prevention, heads of state bodies and economic entities for the sanitary and ecological condition of the republic's settlements and strengthening personal responsibility of citizens.

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Introduction. In our country, consistent work is being carried out in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, improvement of sanitary and ecological conditions.

At the same time, the results of the analysis conducted in this regard indicate the absence of a comprehensive approach and strategic planning in the implementation of state functions in the field of environmental protection, as well as the insufficient powers of the nature protection body to effectively perform the assigned tasks.

Main part. In order to ensure the achievement of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030 [1]:

a) In the period up to 2030, the environmental protection concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan envisages a number of measures:

- preservation and quality of environmental objects (atmospheric air, water, land, soil, subsoil, biodiversity, protected natural areas) from anthropogenic influence and other negative influencing factors;
- priority use of materials, products, production objects and other objects that pose the least ecological risk;
- expansion of protected natural areas;
- ensuring environmentally safe use of toxic chemicals and radioactive substances;

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- improvement of the environmentally safe system of waste management;
- formation of the ecological culture of the population, increasing the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection and strengthening the role of civil society;

b) Approval of the "road map" for the implementation of the Environmental Protection Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021 in the period up to 2030.

Based on the achieved results of the concept, target indicators and the main directions for the relevant period in terms of environmental protection, "roadmaps" to be separately approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a period of three years based on step by step.

The Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the State Ecology Committee and involving non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society, citizens' education on ecology and environment protection, beautification and greening The commissions of the self-governing bodies provide control over compliance with ecological requirements in the sanitary pruning and cutting of green trees, as well as their processing and waste disposal, including the commercial use of wood.

The analysis of the current state of the environment, global and regional environmental problems, new environmental risks are considered an integral part of the socio-economic process of improving the quality of life of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. created the need to develop the concept of protection (hereinafter - the Concept).

- ✓ The concept determines the priority directions of the state policy in the field of environmental protection in the specified period, and their implementation allows to ensure the sustainable development of the state in the interests of future generations.

The purpose of the concept is:

- ✓ ensuring a favorable environment as a necessary condition for improving the life and health of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- ✓ sustainable economic development due to the introduction of innovative technologies that reduce the negative impact on the environment and the health of the population;
- ✓ ensuring rational use of environmental objects and restoration of biological resources.

The task of the concept is:

- ✓ ensuring preservation and protection of environmental objects (land, water, atmospheric air, subsoil, flora and fauna);
- ✓ expansion of protected natural areas;
- ✓ greening of the economy, introduction of economic mechanisms of nature use, priority use of materials, products, production objects and other objects that pose the least ecological risk;
- ✓ improvement of state control in the field of environmental protection and rational use of nature, as well as the system of ecological monitoring of the environment;
- ✓ scientific provision of environmental protection;
- ✓ improving the system of waste management, taking into account environmental safety, ensuring environmentally safe use of toxic chemicals and radioactive substances;

- ✓ increase the ecological culture of the population, increase the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection, and strengthen the role of civil society;
- ✓ formation of a society that ensures sustainable development with minimal impact on the environment;
- ✓ expansion of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.
- ✓ The following approaches are used in the implementation of the concept:
 - ✓ systematization and improvement of the legal framework - implementation of international norms, codification of environmental legislation, introduction of environmental insurance, audit and strategic environmental assessment system, integration of environmental certification into the system of conformity certificate, development of modern methods of environmental pollution calculation and introduction;
 - ✓ greening of the economy - rational use of natural resources in such a way as to exclude their destruction, mandatory environmental expertise, evaluation of the possibilities of restoring the potential capacity of ecosystems;
 - ✓ improvement of the economic mechanisms of the use of nature - the dependence of the amount of payment for waste disposal on their size and danger to the environment and the health of the population, the optimal level of financing of environmental protection from the budget;
 - ✓ strengthening control in the field of environmental protection and rational use of nature - clearly demarcating the rights and powers of state bodies in the field of environmental protection, optimally centralizing all environmental bodies within a single state body and giving it the necessary, justified powers to make decisions, the optimal level of material and technical equipment of control bodies;
 - ✓ carrying out complex environmental monitoring - improving the unified state ecological monitoring system of the natural environment, forming a fund of information resources;
 - ✓ development of innovative technological processes and methods - making investments in the scientific development of environmentally friendly technologies, production, raw materials, types of materials, products and equipment, the vulnerability of ecosystems and the impact of the level of pollution of the natural environment on public health and environmental objects;
 - ✓ formation of environmental culture and education - organization of a complex system of continuous environmental education of the population, involving the civil society institutions, participation of the population in making decisions on environmental issues;
 - ✓ strengthening international cooperation - participation in the efforts of the international community in maintaining a safe level of the environment and combating climate change, attracting additional foreign investments in environmental protection and rational use of nature.

The situation on the Aral coast is one of the most acute environmental [4,5] problems of the Central Asian region (*Fig. 1*).

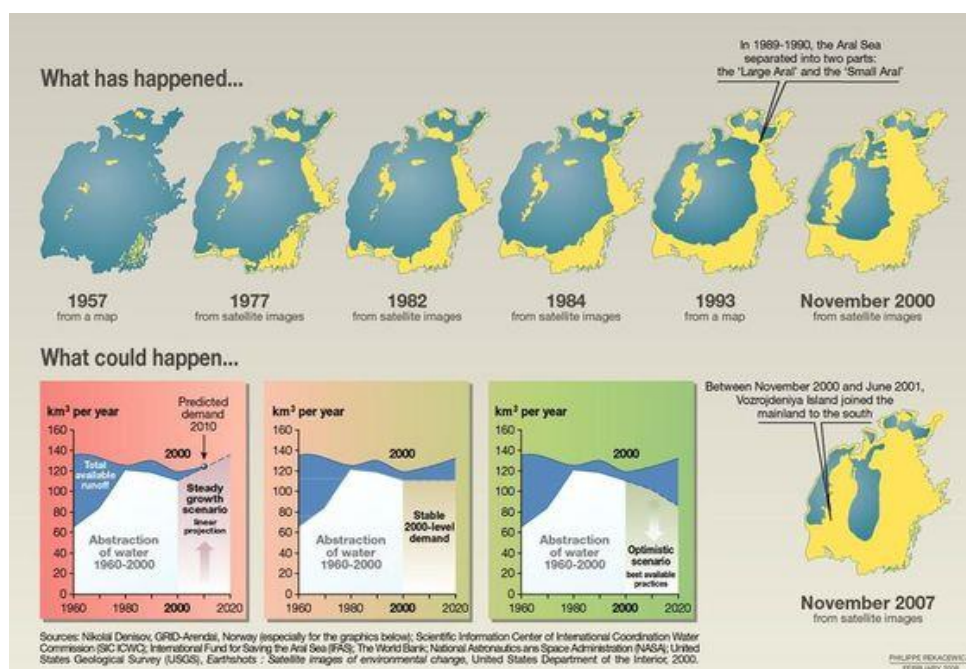


Fig.1. The situation in the Aral region

At the same time, there is a trend of increasing seasonal drought in Uzbekistan. This indicates that the construction process of the Aral Sea has a negative impact on the climatic conditions of the region. The island catastrophe deepened the continentality of the climate by intensifying the drought and heat in the summer season and prolonging the cold and harsh winter season [6,7].

Today, the residual water balance of the Aral water basin has become unbalanced due to the limited flow of Amudarya and Syrdarya waters, and in some years its absence, as a result of which the sea level decreases, its surface area decreases, and the concentration of dissolved elements in it continues to increase (Fig. 2).

Strong winds from the dry bottom of the island raise salts and dust saturated with toxic substances into the air, seriously endangering the health of the population, causing chronic blood diseases, respiratory tract, kidney, gastrointestinal tract, heart-vascular system, as well as the formation of gallstones, oncology and other diseases [2,3].

According to the information of "Uzgidromet", the water flow of the republic mainly belongs to the category of clean and moderately polluted waters belonging to the II and III categories.



Fig. 2. Previous and next state of the sea of the island, which is one of the ecological problems

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Conclusion. The increasing discharge of pollutants into water bodies causes the pollution of open water streams, causing irreparable damage to aquatic flora and fauna, as well as affecting public health.

As a result of the implementation of the concept, in 2030:

- ✓ Increase the area of forests in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea in Uzbekistan to 60% of its total area;
- ✓ reduce the loss of water resources in agriculture by 10%;
- ✓ 10% reduction of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere;
- ✓ expanding the territory of the forest fund covered with forests to 4.5 million hectares.

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